The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.] TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. [TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

New Series---Vol. 4. No 37--- HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., JULY 26, 1876. ---Old Series, Vol. 56.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
Of Mecklenburg.

For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Of Pitt.

For State Treasurer
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Secretary of State,
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For State Auditor,
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Attorney General,
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson,

For Supt. of Public Instruction,
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

For Congress—4th District,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin,

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATE,
MAJ. JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.
COL. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM.
Of Person.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
CALVIN E. PARISH,
JOHN K. HUGHES.

FOR SHERIFF,
THOMAS H. HUGHES.

FOR TREASURER,
DAVID C. PARKS.

FOR REGISTER,
JOHN LAWS.

CORONER,
THOMAS J. WILSON.

SURVEYOR,
A. M. LEATHERS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
James Watson, John F. Lyon,
Nelson P. Hall, D. F. Morrow.
Willis Patterson.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?—'What are you going to do with the Main Building and Machinery Hall after the exhibition is over?' inquired the Times man of the Board of Finance yesterday. 'We hope,' was the reply, 'that the railroad companies will purchase and remove the material contained in them, although no railroad company has signified that it thought of doing such a thing.' 'How much money would you expect to receive for them?' 'About fifty per cent of their cost. The financial success of the Exhibition will depend materially upon whether we dispose of these structures at an advantage or not.' 'You had only a little over 18,000 cash admission to-day; do you think you will have made both ends meet at the close of the Exhibition?' 'I am confident that we shall.' 'And have a surplus sufficient to repay that $1,500,000 to the United States Treasury?' 'I can't say.' 'What will you do if you don't have it?' 'The board has not yet decided but will, I presume, before the 10th of November.' 'In the event of your having no dividend, or even being bankrupt, who is to get the first pull at whatever effects you may have—the United States Treasury or the people who own Centennial stock?' 'That also remains to be decided; it is probable, however, that in such a case the stockholders would be attended to first. But the Exhibition has been, is and, I believe, will be splendidly successful financially. Nobody, I think, will have cause to be dissatisfied in the end.'

Once upon a time Dean Stanley, of Westminster, going to the Abbey, put his gloves into his hat. On returning home after his discourse he said to his wife, 'Somehow the congregation seemed to gaze upon me to-day with a peculiar interest while I was preaching.' 'I do not wonder,' replied Lady Stanley, 'for during your entire sermon your gloves rested on the top of your head.'

'Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?' inquired a teacher of an infant class. 'Yes, sir.' 'Where?' 'On an elephant.'

DURHAM AT THE CENTENNIAL.

From the New York Tobacco *Leaf* we take the following extract from an article on the exhibit of tobacco industry, to show how gratifying was the display made by our sister town, reflecting credit upon the town, county and State.

W. T. BLACKWELL & CO, TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, DURHAM, N. C.

This manufacturing firm have secured a desirable position, embracing, probably, two hundred and fifty square feet. Like all the other places occupied by members of the Tobacco Trade, their space is becomingly upholstered, having an elegant carpet on the dais, and other appointments adapted to the locality and occasion. Inclosing the area devoted to their use is a substantial silver-plated railing. At each of the four corners of their inclosure, which fronts on two naves running from east to west, are marbelized pedestals in variegated colors, about two and a half feet high, on which are placed four large and beautiful crystal glass vases with unpacked Durham smoking tobacco, for the production of which the firm, as is known, enjoys a splendid reputation. Each vase is embellished with an admirable likeness of Washington, in colors, as also with the names of the agents of the firm, Messrs McDowell & Co; Philadelphia, G. S. Watts of Baltimore, and Messrs. A. Hen & Co; of New York. Accompanying these adornments are two crossed arms, respectively in blue and gray, with hands cordially grasped, and the famous motto underneath, "Let us have peace." Disposed at intervals between the vases are pyramids of boxes and packages of Durham. A large circular pile of boxes and parcels of of the same tobacco fills the space in the center of the inclosure. Next to the tobacco exhibited, which, necessarily, is the principal feature of interest, the subjects that will be likely to attract most attention, in this exhibition, because so typically and prominently identified with the leading product of the firm, are the two golden representatives of the "Durham Bull," which constituted the well-known trade-mark of the house. These two images are poised upon elevated marbleized platforms, and face respectively the northerly and southerly sides of the Hall, overlooking the naves running along on either side of the inclosure. Though they can hardly be called life size, they are, nevertheless, large and well proportioned examplars of the famous Durham bull, whose presentment appears on every package of the firm's principal brand of smoking tobacco, and distinguishes it from all others. If no tobacco were displayed in this area, the visitor, as a rule, would have little difficulty in determining by these symbols to whom the enclosure belonged, as smokers and non-smokers throughout the United States, have been been made familiar with them as a trade-mark, by seeing their pictorial representation in the warehouse of every jobber and dealer in smoking tobacco in the country. Merely as a matter of fact it may be mentioned that they weigh several hundred pounds each and are well executed. The exhibit altogether is an appropriate and attractive one.

Referring to this house, the Baltimore *Commercial* of June 3 says:—

"During the war the manufacture of Durham smoking tobacco was carried on here by Mr. J. R. Green. He prepared it for market in bags under various brands, but never called it Durham tobacco until after the war, and then he was led to adopt the brand "Durham," and the striking imprint of a Durham bull, by an interesting combination of circumstances resulting from the fortunes of civil war.

In 1869 Messrs. W. T. Blackwell and J. R. Day were in the jobbing trade at Kingston, Lenoir, Co; in the eastern part of this State. Becoming acquainted with Green they were invited by him to become partners in the business, the result being that in the same year they purchased a half interest in the Durham factory. The business was thereafter carried on with increased energy. Mr. Green, however, was already in failing health, and he died in 1869, when his interest in the business was purchased from his heirs by Messrs. Blackwell & Day. In 1870 one third of the business was purchased by Mr Julian S. Carr, and the firm now comprises W. T. Blackwell, J. R. Day and Julian S. Carr, though it may be stated that the senior member, Mr. Blackwell, is sole proprietor of the trade-mark in use by the firm. Succeeding the death of Mr. Green, the business was conducted under the style of W. T. Blackwell, but in 1873 the present firm-name was adopted. To show the wonderful growth of their business, it is only necessary to state that, from manufacturing a nominal amount in 1870, the yearly product has so increased that in 1875 the firm manufactured and marketed nearly 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco, and for the present year the production will amount to over 2,000,000 pounds. This large product is purchased by wholesale tobacco dealers in all parts of the United States, and even in foreign countries. Messrs. Blackwell & Co have selling agents in the principal Canadian cities, and at Shanghai, China. The tobacco is not sold to retailers, the business being entirely in the hands of the wholesale trade. It may be added that Messrs. Blackwell & Co's factory has a manufacturing capacity of 12,000 pounds of tobacco per day. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Blackwell, gives exclusive attention to selecting and purchasing tobacco for the factory. All the leaf tobacco used in manufacturing the Durham brand passes under Mr. Blackwell's inspection. The financial affairs of the house are in the hands of its junior partner, Mr. J. S. Carr. In the history of this firm's rapid increase in business and prosperity since 1870, there is nothing to indicate that they will not continue to progress in the same ratio during the years succeeding 1876.'

Giving more in detail a biographical sketch of the firm, another writer observes:—

"William Thomas Blackwell was born in Person County, N. C; in 1839, and has been more or less connected with the tobacco business all his life. Began the manufacture of Durham tobacco in 1868. In connection with the originator of the brand, Jno. R. Green, and James Right Day, under the firm style of J. R. Green & Co. In 1869 Jno. R. Green died, and at an administrator's sale Mr. Blackwell bought Green's interest. The firm then was W. T. Blackwell & Co; consisting of W. T. Blackwell and James R. Day. In September, 1870, Julian S. Carr was admitted as a partner, and thus the firm has remained until this day.

"James Right Day is 36 years of age. Was born in Person County, N. C; in the immediate vicinity of W. T. Blackwell, and was raised as a manufacturer. At an early age he acquired quite a reputation as a manufacturer; but becoming tired of manufacturing, he and Mr. Blackwell each purchased a two-horse wagon and began jointly to peddle tobacco through Eastern Carolina. This was formed business relations that have stood until the present. Being engaged as country peddlers at the time they saw an opportunity to purchase an interest in the establishment of Jno. R. Green, they sold their teams, coverted their little all into cash, and made the purchase of Green. The two hemispheres have already witnessed the results.

'Julian Shakspeare Carr was born at Chapel Hill, Orange County, N. C; in October, 1845 and enjoys the benefit of a university education. He joined the firm of W. T. Blackwell & Co. in September, 1870, and has the management of the mercantile and financial part of the business. He has seen considerable of the world, and has the most extended acquaintance for a person of his age of any man within our knowledge. He knows, either by reputation or personally, nearly every tobacco house in the Union, and many out of it, and makes it a special point to learn the history of the trade. He is decidedly well versed in patent and trade-mark law, from long service in the courts in protecting the interests of his firm against counterfeiters, etc. The business of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. has increased every year over the preceding one, and the six months of 1876 ending July 1 show an increase of over 30 per cent, over the same time in 1875. Their increasing trade demands more facilities for manufacturing and more room, and in 1875 they erected one of the handsomest and best managed and best furnished factories in the Union.'

KISSING JUDGE SETTLE.

The day Aunt Abby House called at the Yarboro and said she was bound to see him. It happened that Vance and Settle were both in their rooms, Vance in No. 8 and Settle in No. 9. The clerk tried to stave off the old woman and told her Vance was then asleep and didn't want to be disturbed. But she would listen to no reason;

'I'm bound to see that boy,' she said, and climbed the steps with her stick.

The floor boy pointed her the way and she mistook No 9 for the room.

She opened the door softly and the curtains were let down, the blinds closed and the room dark as night, and there lay Judge Settle stretched out, taking a comfortable nap.

Aut Abby threw her arms around him and gave him a smack.

The Judge sprang up and looked wild, and Aunt Abby staggered back exclaiming:

'Why this ain't Vance! This is you, Tom.' She looked at him steadily a few seconds, and then said, making for the washstand, 'I like you right smart, Tom; but I'm obleeged to wash my mouth, after kissin' a radical.' This was the first salute of the compaign at Raleigh.—Ral. News.

Boarder—'Has the red-haired girl gone away?' Landlady: 'Yes, sir.' Boarder: 'I thought so. I found a black hair in the butter to-day.'

STUPENDOUS EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY IN 16 YEARS—$7,239,638,341.

From the Richmond Whig.

In the very pointed speech which Gov. Tilden made in Albany the night the news of his nomination reached that city, to a vast concourse of her citizens calling on him, after picturing this vast country stretching from ocean to ocean, with a fertile soil, with every variety of climate and production, with natural and artificial modes of travel and transportation unsurpassed, with all the arts and industries of an older civilization, and boundless natural wealth of a virgin continent, 'we ought to be the happiest and most contented people on the globe.'

He then turned and asked: 'What is our actual condition? All business depressed—every industry languishing—labor without employment, and the wolf at the door of every home in the land, gaunt and hungry.'

In his own very clear way, he states the reasons that in the 11 years since the war the earnings of labor and income of capital have been consumed and wasted in governmental expenditures.

Believing with Gov Tilden that it is in this vast and wasteful extravagance and robbery of the public funds, together with the unequal fiscal operations of that Morrill tariff system, which we propose to show is another of the most prominent causes of all of the suffering which the panic has inflicted on this land since September, 1874, to the present hour.

The Treasury of the United States received from all sources from June 30, 1861 to June 30, 1874, inclusive, with the loans and treasury notes excluded from this estimate:

Customs	$1,973,710,367
Internal revenue	1,956 323,725
Direct tax	14,819.189
Public lands	22,151.958
Miscellaneous	236.084.982
Premium on sales (gold)	192,557,117
	$4,395,638,341
Received from tariff and internal revenue for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875. (estimated)	$307,000.000
For 30 June, '76, estimat'd	29.7000.000
Aggregating	4,999.638,341
Debt now saddled on country, which amount was spent in addition	2,240.000,000
Making the aggregate, of expenditure, inclusive of the expenditure of the fiscal year which ended June 30th	7.230.638,341
The average annual expenditure for the ten years preceding the war was about	$59,000,000
Or in the ten years	590,000,000
The average annual expenditure since the war was ended is upwards of	350,000,000
Or for ten years	3,500,000,000
Of this sum the annual average on account of the war debt is 6 per cent. on 1,800 millions	108,000.000
Sinking fund 1 per cent.	18,000,000
Bounties to soldiers	30,000.000
	$156,000,000
Making an expenditure in the aggregate for 10 years on account of war debt	$1,560,000,000

This sum taken from entire expenditure of public moneys leaves $1,940,000,000 for the civil service of the Government as against a like expenditure for this service under ten years of Democratic administration before the war, $596,000,000. In other words, an expenditure for the civil service of Government alone under the Radical or Republican rule annually of more than 300 per cent. Who can doubt that Great Reformer, who saves $6,000,000 annually in New York expenditures would administer the National Government on 75 per cent, increase on the average expenditure before the war. Allowing the war expenses to remain the same as under the Republican rule, there would be under Mr. Tilden's administration an annual saving of the people's money of over $120,000,000. For his term, $400,000,000.

Is it to be wondered that in the face of this vast, corrupt and criminal expenditure of the public money that the popular impulses are to-day beating in unison with that of the Great Reformer, and that the yearning of the popular heart went out spontaneously to him as the man to lead in this great reform movement now thrilling the bosoms of forty-five millions of people on this continent?

On the other hand, the operations of the present tariff on the revenue of the people, as denounced by the St. Louis platform, is that in order to raise $300,000,000 for the public treasury, at an average duty of 50 per cent, on the imports to the amount of $600,000,000, the consumer has to pay 50 per cent on the $1,800,000,000 of manufactures of a domestic product.

In other words, a bounty of that per centage on this vast amount of domestic manufactures annually consumed in this country by the consuming class, which, in the main, are the laboring population, who pay to the manufacturing capitalists $900,000,000 bounty, and under this system have paid more than $9,000,000,000, or four times the amount of the national debt.

Is it to be wondered at, the vast distress which prevails among the working classes, where a system like this in the last sixteen years has been building up the most gigantic wealth side by side with the most deplorable poverty which has ever been seen—when thirty-five men at the North have an aggregate wealth greater than the three million of people who emerged from the Revolution.

In view of this stupendous robbery by the Radical party, we say to the American people again—

"Arise, ye Goths, and vent your ire."

HAYES OR TILDEN.

The Richmond *Whig* says, Gov Hayes's letter of acceptance, admirable as we think it is in tone and temper, is indicative rather of the desire of a just and generous man to do the thing that is right, than of the strong and determined man bent upon the accomplishment of a great purpose. A bold, fearless spirit at the helm is the demand of the hour, a hero like old Hickory, who will walk the deck of the Ship of State with a firm tread and eagle eye, quick to detect incompetency among his subordinate and resolute in seeing that the guilty promptly meet their just deserts. At such a time as this, when corruption taints the atmosphere of every department of the Government, the ermine polluted by knaves who dispense justice only for a price, and every post of honor, responsibility and trust, from the Cabinet minister down to the humblest clerk distrusted, because integrity in office is the exception and not the rule, the notoriously guilty officials being protected and retained in position, while the Bristows and Jewells, who urged reform, have been made to walk the plank. At such a time, we repeat, when the national honor is intrusted to the keeping of a gambler abroad and to charlatans at home. Gov. Tilden may, will say the reformer must march to his duty with the determined tread and fearless heart of the soldier entering battle. Conceding to Governor Hayes a catholic spirit, honesty and integrity of purpose, we yet demand to know of those who recognize the imperative necessity for thorough reform whether Gov. Hayes is of the material of which dauntless, defiant leaders are made—a man so self-reliant and fearless of consequences in the pursuit of right that he dares all opposition and shrinks from no responsibility? How, when has his name been linked with reform? What assurance have we that he has a will that would not succumb to the mandate of the multitude of office-holders to whom he is indebted for his nomination, and to whom he will be under obligations for his position, if elected—officials who today are a unit in his support—parasites that are exhausting the life-blood of the nation, and who will cling to him with the tenacity of a creator who feels that he has the right to command the services of his creature? No; this change from Grant to Hayes, from one instrument in the hands of the Republican party to another, from one man who has brought about the universal demand and necessity for reform to another who has stood by and sustained all that has been done, or uttered no word of protest against it, would be but a distinction without a difference. It would be but to perpetuate evils that are a disgrace to the Republic. The honest friend of reform has no choice left him. Intuitively the name of Tilden suggests itself with the mere thought of reform. *He* is the embodiment of the idea, and by his noble deeds he has made the idea an active, living practicable principle, a principle that has saved to the people of New York eight millions annually in the two years of his gubernatorial term, and that will save thousand of millions to the tax-oppressed citizens of the Republic in the next four years of his National Administration.

The Raleigh News relates this. "They tell me,' said Vance, 'that Smith charged, last night, that I ran away from Raleigh on a bareback mule. Well, I confess I did leave, but I left on a horse and retired in good order. Smith was in Johnston and had lost his horn, and couldn't get dogs up and what was I to do but to run for it! There was no one to signal the enemy's approach.

'Shall I hit him again or let him alone?' 'Give it to him!' yelled the crowd.

'No, I can't do it gentlemen; Bill Smith was my right hand man during the war. He was the fiercest officer after conscripts and deserters I had, and helped me to weed out the Red Strings. No, I can't do it. I feel like the Irish man when he killed his pet pig, and held it up by the tail, while his son held the axe to knock it in the head. 'Kl'l 'im alsy; b'jazus, he feels nigh to me.

A German pedler sold a man a liquid for the extermination of bugs. 'And how do you use it?' inquired the man, after he had bought it. 'Ketch de bug and drop von little drop into his mout,' answered the pedler. 'You do?' exclaimed the purchaser. 'I could kill it in half the time by stamping on it.' 'Vell,' exclaimed the German, 'that is a good vay, too.'

McCLURE FOR TILDEN.

In his Philadelphia Times (Ind). Aleck McClure, the great 'Political Probabilities,' indicates a strong preference for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform in the following, which we extract from his paper:

To day, instead of a disjointed and aimless Democratic organization, as all signs foreshadowed, the country is startled with a rush toward Democratic consolidation under a new inspiration, and a following outside of the party that may well strike terror in the Republican ranks under their negative and unloved standard bearer. He who interprets the as yet but miniature political currents which are visible as the following of St. Louis, as pointing to an easy or even a certain victory for Hayes, sadly mistakes the tendency of the popular heart. For once the Democracy have given the country a leader who is himself the embodiment of the issues of the contest. He is no expedient—no inoffensive nobody to drivel through a contest without offence. He is a courageous offender, inside and outside his party—a master general, who holds no councils of war—an aggressive chieftain who turned from the festering Tammany citadel he had conquered by political rebellion, and driven its supposed omnipotent magnates to flight or death, who conquered the chivalrous Dix because he bore the dishonored banner of Grant. And when crowned with the supreme authority of his Empire commonwealth, he has been the mailed knight who challenged to combat those who waved the plume of Democratic honors in official peculation. He comes before the American people just when there is a famine of manly leadership and a universal feast of unsavory littleness. He will be opposed by some who believe more in the Democracy of the past than in the grandeur of a national regeneration, but unless the audible whispers of Republican discontent are utterly meaningless, each setting sun will rise again on Governor Tilden, strengthened in the trust of the people. Such is the teaching of to-day, and there must be a reactionary wave stronger even than that of August, 1872, if he shall not be the Centennial President of Peace.'

CUSTER SHOT BY AN OLD ENEMY.—Chicago, Ill; July 12.—Agency Indians along the Upper Missouri river, who have received an account of Gen. Custer's fight through some hostile Indians who took part in it, says Gen. Custer shot three Indians with his pistol and killed three with his sabre, when he was shot through the head by Rain, the chief whom Gen. Custer had forcibly arrested some three years ago for murder. The Indians loss was 90, among them many noted chiefs. The fight was hand to hand. The Indians say they did not fear the pistols as much as they did the sabres. They used an immense amount of ammunition in the fight with our troops, being unsparing of it, and now almost disabled by being out of supply. The impression is that they will not fight again until they get a supply from the agencies.

The number of deaths in New York last week was 1,298 against 858 the previous week. This rise is attributed to the hot weather, and is about 600 over the ordinary weekly average.

In Japan every one who cuts down a tree is required to plant one in its stead, and we, who are cutting down our wood with reckless improvidence, propose to teach these heathen the art of thrift.

A man in Stockton, California, is said to have succeeded in raising roses as black as ink. His plan was to engraft a slip of a dark red rose into an oak tree, where they grew, flourished and blossomed, the dark sap of the oak effectually coloring the roses black. He did not succeed, however, in transferring the slips so treated to the ground, for they invariably died in the attempt.

Land owners and lands in England.—Official returns for England and Wales, exclusive of the *metropolis*, make the total population 19,458,669; the number of land-owners owning less than one acre, 703-289; owing one acre or more, 269,547; total, 972,836. Extent of lands, 38,013-515 acres; estimated extent of common or waste lands, 1,524,618 acres.

'You must cultivate decision of character and learn to say "No," said a father to his son. Soon afterward when the father told the son to chop wood, the boy said 'No' with an emphasis that show a remembrance of the lesson.

A lady in Bedford, who lived near a church, was sitting by the window listening to the crickets which were loudly chirping, the music from the choir rehearsal being faintly audible, when a gentleman dropped in familiarly, who had just passed the church and had the music full in his mind. 'What a noise they are making to night!' said he. 'Yes,' said the lady, 'and it is said they do it with their hind legs!'

'That's what I call a finished sermon,' remarked a man as he was coming out of church. 'Yes' remarked his neighbor, 'though I began to think it never would be.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY . . JULY 26, 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

See, on first page, the very interesting sketch of Durham celebrities and their works. It will gratify both local and State pride.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN EARNEST!

"Governor" Vance made a formal opening of his Campaign on Friday week in Raleigh with a speech which at one breath dispelled all doubts of his success, establishing his claim to pre-eminent ability, his wonderful powers as a popular orator, persuasive as a speaker and convincing as a reasoner. The Sentinel gives an excellent view of the characteristics of Gov. Vance, but we think uses a word entirely inapplicable to him. There is nothing "recuperative" about him. That implies a failure or suspension of power, afterwards recovered. There is no time in the career of Vance, that he has not always been equal to himself. He has always sustained the reputation so early won and so steadily supported. But there is an immense amount of latent power which occasion develops to the astonishment of even his intimate associates; to the wonder of those who see him only in his lighter words, and who look only for the rarthful anecdote, or the stinging retort. Both seem to forget his participation in the gravest events in which human faculties can be employed, and how grandly he then achieved the highest intellectual and moral triumphs. His administration as war governor called into exercise sagacity that enabled him to turn to advantage for the benefit of those over whom he ruled circumstances which other governors, less sagacious and less enterprising, failed to appreciate. He developed a patriotism which, in the midst of war, defended and preserved the principles of civil liberty against the encroachments of a Confederate government, too apt to conclude that in the midst of arms, laws were silent. If, among these grave responsibilities and these arduous duties, he lightened his labors with the effervescence of a light and cheerful heart, so much the happier he, so much the better fitted to cheer others, so much the clearer-minded to see his own way through difficulties.

In times, if not quite so perilous, yet scarcely less gloomy, the same cheery heart and the same sagacious brain are again called upon to encourage and to lead.

The only objection urged against Vance are incidents of his war record. We dismiss with contempt, as Vance has done, the puerile charges of cruelty to woman. The very personification of gallantry to the sex, it was impossible for him to conceive a thought, or authorize an act, that was hostile to woman. In the enforcement of the conscript laws, he has been held responsible for the rigid enforcement of the law. He had one duty to perform which he did well and faithfully. If his subordinates exceeded instructions, he was not personally responsible. Certain it is, that no case was ever called to his attention that he did not at once interpose. If offenders were not brought to justice, the present opponent of Vance, Settle must bear the blame. Acting in his official capacity, he stood between the government and the people, and made the writ of Habeas Corpus a reality, a shield for the people in the midst of war, when, in the effort to enforce the same writ in time of peace by a law-defying governor, Holden, the same Settle, then on the Supreme Court bench, gave way to the usurpation of right with the confession that the judiciary was powerless and exhausted.

Here is the essential difference between the two candidates. The one, ardent partisan as he was of the Southern cause, incurred the suspicion of disloyalty to the Confederate government by opposing its mandates, rather than subject his people to the loss of their birth right of legal protection. The other, once an ardent supporter of that same government, afterwards denying it, meanly submitting to encroachments upon his own powers, that he might enjoy undisturbed the possession of office, the price of his apostasy.

Another difference: Vance can say:

"I can lift up my hands before you, in the presence of my Creator, and say that in all times of war and of public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and lastly I can say I never had a thought when self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land."

But Settle can say that in all his thoughts, self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of his native land. He turned his back upon that native land. He allied himself with its insulter and oppressor. He became the associate of the negro, elevated to power upon the ruin of the white man. He became the defender and supporter of a party and of an administration whose policy has been pillage, and which has prospered and strengthened at the expense of the fortunes and freedom of the people. He has always had his reward. He has always been in office, *not by the choice of the people*, but by the favoritism of President or Governor.

Now he appeals directly to the people. Let them remember him as the renegade to his race, as the denier of his instincts of blood, as the traitor to his principles, as the upholder of corruption, as the participator in plunder, as the insatiate office seeker and chronic office holder greedy to serve when pay will reward his services.

THE HAMBURG AFFAIR.

The killing of negroes, however justifiable it may be, is always seized upon by the Northern press and the Republican party everywhere as evidence of the ineradicable hostility of Southern Democrats to the negro race. It furnishes evidence of the lawlessness demanding the constant presence of military force to keep it in subjection. It is in vain to urge excess of provocation, or aggression on the part of the negro, or what is oftime the case, the action of irresponsible parties representing no shade of public opinion.

The South must understand that it is held responsible to the bar of northern sentiment and political opinions for every act of violence, and that no excuse or palliation is admitted in tribunals relentless to judge, and inexorable to punish.

The South must moreover learn that its patient forbearance is the price it must pay for its final and complete enfranchisement. It is vain to repine at the existence of self-evident facts, and partial freedom must be attended with the marks of inevitable humiliation. The South has borne and forborne, and if occasionally passions has overborne prudence, a thousand acts of patient forbearance can be pleaded as a set off.

If the facts of the Hamburg affair are stated aright, cowardly lawlessness usurped the functions of popular indignation, and mean assassination took the place of justified revenge. The negroes represented to have been in custody, might have been in a fair way to legal punishment. Certainly their position furnished no pretext to the brutal deeds of the dastardly murderers. Southern manhood disdains any such mode of remedying its grievances and disclaims responsibility for all such avengers. No voice will be lifted to stay the supreme act of violated law and outraged public sentiment.

In the discussion of a resolution introduced into the House on Tuesday of last week directing inquiry into the matter, there was something pharisaic in Garfield's inquiry if the Hamburg case was symptomatic or sporadic? The answer of Mr. Lamar covered the whole ground, when he said that the occurrence was mobific, not sporadic, but unnatural, and one that would disappear under good government. Has not the North furnished examples enough within the last twelve months, of lawlessness, of defiance of authority, of murder and violence to teach it moderation in its questions and in its demands? Riots for days and weeks at Fall River, strikes and riots on the Hudson, months of anarchy in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, armed gangs of murderers and plunderers defying the law and even the tardily used military, riots in the coal regions of Ohio, riots in the mines of Indiana, and expulsion and murder of negro laborers; riots, strikes, murderers, mob law in almost every State, at times when popular fury found an object to vent itself upon, and too impatient to wait for the slow redress of the law; will not these teach the North to moderate its ready condemnation, and to admit that human nature is the common attribute of mankind, every where?

But we hope to hear of no more Hamburg affairs. Whatever the provocation, the South always suffer by taking the law into its own hand. Still more will they suffer if cowardly assassination does what sudden impulse might excuse.

The Republican elector for this District is Inspector of Tobacco and adds one more to the army of eighty thousand office holders. Hayes promised to keep all such in place. No wonder they work for him. But does it not sound strange to the impoverished people, that all the Republican candidates or wire workers are office holders with good fat salaries which the people have to pay?

Vance began his Western campaign yesterday at Rutherfordton. His visit to the east has been one glorious triumph. The people are roused as it was not supposed possible so early in the Campaign.

DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH.

There is a delusion on this subject, even among our own friends. They have accepted the election of 1868 and the success of Caldwell as the test of the strength of parties, and many have concluded it was no use to try to contend with the Republicans.

The Asheville Citizen has done a good work by an array of figures which must go far to disabuse this notion, and give encouragement to the hopeful and courage to the doubtful. We reproduce its figures, which are authentic:

The registered vote of the State is about 122,000 whites, and 78,000 blacks, more than 44,000 majority of whites over the black.

Look at the votes at the last two general elections. In 1872, Merrimon, Conservative, received 96,731; in 1874 Pool received 98,217, and the Democratic nominee for Congress received an aggregate vote of 109,318, showing constantly increasing Democratic majorities.

The highest vote ever cast in the State, since the war, was 197,661 in 1871, for Congressmen, 109,318 being Conservative, and 87,343 Radical. Take this 197,661 from the total registered vote of 210,000, we have 12,339 who have not voted since reconstruction.

There are other elements of calculation which should come into play. The white population has gained largely by natural increase. Many young men have acquired the right of suffrage by coming to majority. There has been a very considerable accession to the white population by immigration. It is safe to say that, of this increase, both natural and by immigration, eighty per cent is Conservative.

On the other hand the negro population, instead of being increased by immigration has furnished a very large portion of its voting strength to other States. Emigration to the turpentine lands of Georgia and South Caroline and to the cotton fields of the farther South has been active for some years. The natural increase of the negro race during the decade ending in 1870 was only 21 per cent against ten per cent increase among the whites. Statistics show that in comparative mortality of the races, the excess is largely against the negro. A careful registration and scrutiny of old registration books, would undoubtedly show that the real colored vote has increased little, if at all.

The white republican vote is not over 18,000. That certainly has not increased. It is only kept to its strength by the efforts and agencies of office holders. The cohesion of public plunder, or the diffusion of government money has been the bond of union. Once let the white republicans understand that a corrupt party is falling to pieces and nothing can hold them in their ranks.

One hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighteen Democratic votes against eighty-eight thousand three hundred and forty three Republican votes cast at the last Congressional election! Surely this is a fair test of Democratic strength. Surely Vance, and Tilden can carry the State by fifteen thousand majority.

Let the County Executive Committees see that the 12,330 Democrats who were not registered, be put on the list. They will constitute the reserve which will ensure the victory.

Mack Hybart, the leader of the gang of negro burglars recently captured in Fayetteville was a member of the late Republican State Convention, and was addressed by the chair as "the gentleman from Cumberland!"

Oh Lordy!

A BIG BILL OF COST.

Alamance county has to foot a bill of costs in the recent Swepson trial which amounts to $3,384,20. This includes all the costs from the magistrates' trial at Graham to the close of the case here. This is probably the largest bill of costs that ever accrued in one case in any court of this State. The fees of the lawyers on both sides must have aggregated at least $8,000.—*Sentinel.*

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN PERSON.

Please announce in your paper that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conservative party for Person county is called to be held in the court house in Roxboro at 12 m; on Monday the 14th of August next. The purpose of the meeting is to take into consideration the interest of the party and especially the steps necessary to form township clubs and to operate the same most effectively. The township committees are cordially requested to be present and unite with the county committee. It is hoped that no member of the latter will fail to attend.

Henry T. Jordan
Chairman County Executive Committee,
Roxboro, N. C.

July 14th, 1876.

A SELF MADE MAN.

[Raleigh Sentinel.]

J. C. Scarbrough, our candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, served faithfully throughout the war as a Confederate soldier. At the close of hostilities, he entered Wake Forest college, clad in his "rebel gray," and with only 75 cents of good money in his pocket. He struggled hard to pay his way, taught school, &c; and graduated creditably. When he left college he had a solid education, and $25 in cash, and was out of debt. Mr. Scarbrough is not a clergyman, as some suppose, but he is a zealous and worthy member of the Baptist church.

AN APPEAL TO THE STATE.

The Sentinel says, the political campaign of 1876 has been commenced. Our candidates are in the field and fight daily increases in interest and vigor. But there is one thing which we cannot realize too quickly or too thoroughly, and that is that the campaign cannot run itself. If we expect to win the fight, then the central Executive Committee must be furnished with money sufficient to distribute campaign documents and for the other necessary and proper purposes of the campaign. In the struggle of of 1875, the contributions of campaign purposes throughout the State amounted only to fifty six dollars, and the result is a matter of history.

If this niggardly parsimony is to be repeated this year, the result will be left in serious doubt, our chances of success will be greatly diminished, disaster may be entailed upon the State. Daily applications are being received by the Committee for campaign documents to which they are unable to respond for lack of funds. This state of things must not be allowed to continue. We can carry the State, but we cannot do so by lying upon our backs and saying that the republican ticket is made up of weak men and the democratic ticket of strong men. In fact this is but half true. We have a ticket strong in itself and of whom we may well be proud. If any set of men ever were able to carry an election unaided, it is the democratic nominees. But while this is true, it is no less true that our adversaries have put forward the strongest men in their ranks. We may make witty remarks on Settle's war record and call South Penn Yost Horse Billy, but the fact remains that they are going to receive a large number of votes and unless we use every means in our power, it is not beyond the range of possibilities that they may receive enough to elect them.

We therefore call upon our people throughout the State to go bold the hands of our Committee, for unless we do this, we lay ourselves liable to defeat in November.

A RADICAL CAMPAIGN DODGE.

The Sentinel says, we learn that some of the republican candidates on the State ticket are already announcing arrangements of a joint canvass with their democratic opponents.

Such announcements are premature, and are made for a purpose. It is expected in this way to draw crowds through the expectation of the people to see and hear the democratic candidates.

Major Smith, we learn, is already at this game, and has advertised at several points in Johnston making appointments for M. Jarvis and himself. We warn the people against the trick. All appointments for our canvassers on the State ticket will be duly announced in the Sentinel.

Constantinople, July 21.—A bulletin posted here claims that the Turks defeated the Servian priest Dontchetch on Wednesday near Radesinje. This is in contradiction of official reports from Belgrade.

Washington, July 21.—Avery was pardoned to-day.

THE SENTINEL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The canvass now opening is the most important in which the people of North Carolina have been engaged since the momentous election of 1860. Upon its result depends the weal or woe of the State and Union.

The Raleigh Sentinel will, as ever, be in the front of the fight, sustaining fearlessly and faithfully the candidates of National Democratic party, and the action and nominees of the State Democratic Convention. To this we pledge the whole power and influence of a journal which, in the past, has done what it could to serve the interests, and preserve the rights and liberties, of the people of North Carolina.

In order that it may be within the means of every Democrat in the State to read the Raleigh Sentinel during the canvass, we have established the following campaign rates, free of postage and for country subscribers only, beginning this day and running to the 15th, of November, a period of four months:

DAILY EDITION.

1 Copy.....$2,50
5 Copies.....10.00
10 Copies.....17 50

WEEKLY EDITION.

1 Copy.....50 cents.

In every case the money must accompany the order.

SELECT

Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Thirty-Fifth session of the Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK'S School will open on Friday, 4th August 1876.
Board and Tuition reduced to.....$105.
Circulars sent on application.
July 3. 1m.

WOODLAND HOME

FOR SALE.

THIS is one of the most desirable small Farms in Orange County. It lies in the right place, on Eno River, above Hillsboro on the High Rock road leading from Hillsboro to High Rock, one fourth of a mile from Hall and Taylor's Mill, and near Fairfield Church, and contains one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and fifty acres, as may be agreed.

For terms apply to
J. NEWTON CLARKE.
July 19 tf.

CALL AT

KIRKLAND & CO.'S

FOR FINE

Old Imported Brandy,

Old Tom Gin,

Old Rye Whiskey

AND a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, FLOUR, CANDLES, SPICES, CRACKERS, PICKLES, SOAP, PEPPER, CANNED GOODS, CHEESE, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens and the Buyers, who visit this Market.

We subscribe ourselves
KIRKLAND & CO.,

WE will take CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.

Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.

K. & CO.

May 5 1y.

SELECT THE BEST

WADSWORTH MARTINEZ

PAINTS

LONGMAN'S

PURE PAINTS

Prepared for Immediate Use,
207 *PEARL ST. NEW YORK.*

We warrant the following advantages in the use of our Paints:

They will prove MORE DURABLE, and will present a good appearance after pure white lead, mixed in the ordinary way, has BECOME washed FROM THE WOOD.

Two coats of our PAINT are sufficient where three coats of other Paints would be required.

The body or covering capacity is superior POUND for POUND or by MEASURE. Our Paints will cover more surface than pure white lead.

The consumer takes NO RISK in using them as we guarantee satisfaction and will repaint any building with English B. B. white lead or any other, IF OUR PAINTS do not prove perfectly satisfactory.

Sample Cards, &c., sent upon application.

For Sale by
O. HOOKER, Druggist,
June 28th 3m Hillsboro, N. C.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
FARMERS' HALL,
HILLSBORO, N. C.

LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN HATS and Spring Millinery. Just to hand Call at MRS. TAYLOR'S

I WOULD be pleased to have the ladies come to Mrs. Taylor's, as I can get what you want or will furnish by Express at short notice. Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millinery Goods. Be sure to call.

MRS. MATTIE TAYLOR
April 5th.

LAMBS.

ON and after Saturday the 24th instant, I will be ready to deliver Lambs to all who have engaged them, and a few besides.
First come first served.

JAMES NORWOOD.
June 12th '76. Hillsboro.

School Committees.

THE School Committees are requested to take the census of the children in their Townships and return the same to the Board of Commissioners on or before the 1st Monday in August 1876, to enable them to proportion the School funds. In case of a failure to make the census, the proportionment cannot be made.

JOHN LAWS,
July 1876. Clerk.

STRAM

Wool Carding Machine.

MY Steam Carding Machine, one mile and a half East of CEDAR GROVE, is now in splendid order, and ready to execute all work offered in first rate style and at the shortest notice AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

White Wool Eight cents per pound in the rolls.
Mixed " Twelve and a half if carded but once.
If cross carded, fifteen cents.

If rolled, one fifth will be charged.

N. B. Wool should be well washed and picked. My past work will be a guarantee that what ever I do will be well done.

I am selling rolls at 35 cents per pound.

ALEX. WILKERSON.
Cedar Grove July 5th.



Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month.
And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.
Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

PEPPER'S WHITE FRONT.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to his old friends and customers that the

WHITE FRONT

continues to offer its usual attractions, making it the most popular resort in the city of Raleigh.
The OYSTER SEASON is just opened.
Oysters will be served in all styles and at all hours. All other delicacies of the season will be furnished.
The best of LIQUORS and WINES and LAGER BEER.
Call at the White Front.
sept. 15.3m W. R. PEPPER.

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER in all kinds of *Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Guitars, Banjos.* CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
BASKETS. Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.
Also General Agent for the celebrated ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS. Best for Churches, best for Schools, best for the Home Circle, best Every where. You can save money time and trouble by purchasing from NAT. L. BROWN Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, 88. 20. March 4 1y. N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The 104th Session will begin on FRIDAY, JULY 14th and close on THURSDAY DECEMBER 7th.
Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an optional course admits a large range of choice.
The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and travelling, vary from $100 to $150 for the session.
For Catalogue, &c., apply to
KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
ALEXO. T. WARSTON,
June 28th 4t Secretary.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as Administrator on the estate of Spencer Miller, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims to present them to us properly authenticated within one year from the date, or this notice will be plead in bar of any recovery from us as Administrators of said estate.
June 16th 1876.
JOHN K. HUGHES.
SAM. D. KIRKPATRICK.
june 14.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of the
CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
will open *July 31st.* Students thoroughly prepared for any College or University. For circulars apply to the Principals.
HAMILTON & MORSON.
June 14. 4t

The Hillsborough Recorder

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 26, 1876.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. $1·50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

Sol Smith page both for Ads and Interesting reading matter.

Joe Davis must have a big vote in Orange. Let him have what Major Patterson got last September.

No Vance and Tilden club yet. What are the active young men doing?

The Rev. C. J. Curtis was absent last week in attendance upon the mission services held in St. Barnabas Church, Greensboro'.

We thank the Proprietors of Pacy's Warehouse of Danville for the handsome and patriotic card issued by their house. Reform is the burden of the refrain We feel specially flattered, as a North Carolinian, at the prominence given in the card to the claims of Vance and Jarvis. If Virginians are so enthusiastic, what ought not Carolinians to be?

Our thanks are due to the gallant and able Col. L. L. Polk of the *Ansonian* for the pleasant and flattering terms in which he refers to our undivided attention to the Recorder. We hope we shall prove during the campaign that his encomiums are deserved.

The thought referred to and bewailed in another paragraph seems to be at an end. Cooler and we believe general rains fell on Friday afternoon and since.

Exchanges.

We welcome to our exchange list the once familiar face of the Ansonian for a while suspended but now again appearing with renewed vigor; and the Examiner revived at Salisbury under charge of Mr. J. J. Stewart. Both papers reappear opportunely to do good service for the Democratic cause.

The republicans are lying very low in Orange. They don't know what course to take. In fact there is that want of good understanding and feeling among them that makes it anything but a happy family. The head of the party, Guthrie, Chairman of the Executive Committee, the redoubtable H. B. suspects some of his own party of cutting off his post-official head. Some of the new converts to reform want to cut loose from Pool and the attaches of the revenue board. These last in turn look with contempt upon this assumption of his virtue. The neglected always loyal to party, don't know which is the simon-pure wing. All blunder about like chickens without a head, looking for the true leadership. Now is the time for the Democrats of the county to secure their ascendancy.

Pic Nic.

A very pleasant Pic-nic of the Sabbath scholars of Fairfield Church took place on Saturday. It was largely attended by old and young and was a perfect gala day, everything passing of delightfully.

The Rev. Mr. Currie, the pastor of the church, delivered a very interesting lecture on the duties and responsibilities of the rising generation.

Mr. David Clark and Miss Mary Jane Faucett are entitled to much credit for their untiring zeal in originating and building up the Sunday School which is destined to prove so valuable a handmaiden to the cause of morality and education.

Sad Sports.

We learn that the prisoners in jail here while [illegible] the tedium of confinement over the card table, whether old sledge, poker euchre or monte we are not informed. sometimes the excitement of the game leads to still farther sport. A day or two ago the players quarrelled over the game, and fell into a regular [illegible], and if there was no outsider to interfere, they beat each other to their hearts content, and were that much the happier, as finding a variation to the monotony of prison life.

Drought.

Notwithstanding frequent copious local rains, the great body of the county has been suffering much drought for several weeks past, and the reports of the corn and tobacco crops are discouraging in the extreme. The condition of the latter is in many places almost hopeless. An experienced farmer tells us however, that he never yet has lost a crop from early drought, provided good rains came in August. He has lost more by wet than dry weather. The [illegible] the dispounding. And as regards the corn crop a total failure never follows a July drought, if this drought ends with July.

Mr. Ed. Nash, now a resident of Charlotte is here on a few days visit to his old home. Mrs. Nash, who preceded him, reached here an invalid, but is completely restored by the bracing air of Hillsboro.

Willis Long, the last of the Centennial visitors returned last week, much delighted with his trip. When the weather becomes cooler, a considerable number of our citizens expect to visit the Exhibition.

D. C. Parks—happy David—is off again on another pleasure trip—drawing his pleasure this time from the Ocean side. No doubt Beaufort rings with his contagious laugh.

Rev. C. H. Wiley.—The Bible.

On Wednesday evening last this gentleman delivered a lecture in the Methodist Church in this place on the subject of Bible distribution. It appears that the American Bible Society has placed at convenient points copies of the Holy scriptures, to be furnished to those who buy, at cost; to those who cannot, gratuitously. A large quantity of Bibles are in charge of Dr. Q. Hooker. Unfortunately the Good Book is one not generally voluntarily sought after, and has to be forced, as it were, upon the reader. Dr. Hooker says, that since he has had the Bibles, but a single application has been made to him for a copy; and that by a man in such an unfit condition of mind and body that it was refused him.

The destitution of the people in this respect is something incredible. It was the object of Mr. Wiley's lecture to direct attention to it, and devise some remedy. Two copies present themselves; the one a paid colportage, which is expensive; the other voluntary action, which is troublesome. But one or the other must be adopted to wipe away this reproach from a christian people, that in a country where the Bible can be had for the asking, or a mere nominal price, hundreds of families are without it.

Mr. Wiley appealed to the public in another interest which is well worthy the consideration and action of every community. The convicts in the State Penitentiary until recently have been entirely without religious care, given up as hopeless reprobates. Lately the young men of Raleigh with praiseworthy zeal betook themselves to the charge of the moral condition of these legal outlaws and organized a Sunday School under charge of a number of pious and intelligent gentlemen. The work has been begun under most discouraging conditions. The convicts have manifested much interest, and receive instruction with docility and apparent pleasure. A great want is in a deficiency of Bibles. [illegible] to have the young men do [illegible] in addition to their other services.

Now let each congregation engage to furnish the convicts, through Col. J. M. Heck at Raleigh, who is the Superintendent of the convict school, with twenty or more copies of the Bible, and the deficiency will soon be supplied. It is a human and christian work in which all may engage and one that promises to do immense ultimate good to the State by turning out from the place of punishment, men reformed and humanized rather than, as now, hardened in vice and sharpened in crime.

Death of Haywood Guion.

On Thursday evening this gentleman, so well known through a greater portion of the State, died in Charlotte, sinking under the prolonged prostration of paralysis. He was about 65 years of age. He was a native, and for many years a resident, of Newbern, spending the last twenty five years of his life in Lincolnton and Charlotte. He was a good lawyer, a fine speaker, a deep scholar and a original thinker, and cultivated literature with some success. His work, the Comet, published a few years ago, attracted much attention.

Mr. Guion was twice married, his first wife being the youngest daughter of the Hon. Alfred Moore of this vicinity; his second, the only daughter of the late Gov. Owen.

Rev. William Hooper.

This venerable gentleman is now a resident of Chapel Hill, his home being with Prof. J. de Bernière Hooper. In his 85th year, he maintains all that vigor of mind and sprightliness of wit that always characterized him, and with a feeble and attenuated frame that promised long since to yield to the ravages of disease, he has survived with a wonderful stock of physical vitality, those of his compeers and associates whose robust physique promised them a hold on life when Dr. Hooper would long since have been in his grave. The venerable gentleman has been on a visit to the Centennial Exhibition, and will probably make an extended northern tour before his return.

CHEAP MUSIC.

Ten cents mailed to Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga; will bring in return a specimen copy of the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL, containing one dollars worth of Vocal and Instrumental music, and a choice selection of excellent Music Reading Matter, such as musical people can enjoy. The June No. just out, has the popular "Artist's Life Waltzes," by Strauss. (price 75 cents,) and Claribel's favorite ballad 'Come Back to Erin,' (price 35 cents.) Both of these choice pieces can be had for Ten Cents, by addressing the Publishers.

LUDDEN & BATES.
Savannah, Ga.

YOU HAVE NO EXCUSE

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker, and get a Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents your case is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

Summer Visitors.

A considerable number of visitors from the low country have found their way to Hillsboro, all of them becoming inmates of private families. The excellent hotel here is ready to entertain many more.

Hot weather we have had this summer with unusual fervor, but the polar regions are hardly exempt in such an exceptional season as this. Even chilly and foggy London for the first time in its long history makes its fatal record of deaths by sun stroke. Hillsboro is therefore not ashamed to admit that its days and some of its nights this summer have been hot. But the last are now over, and the days heat can be endured under the certainty of refreshing night breezes. Health in the meantime has been preserved, and as a summer sanitarium, there is no place equal to it this east of the mountains. If the adventitious aids of mineral waters are required, they are here. The sulphur spring of good repute and used for the last century with great effect, still sends out its odorous stream. The well in the public square is a perfect specific for chills & fevers is as bountiful as ever in its supplies. We are informed, that in 1816 & '17, when ague was epidemic in this region no one who used that water was attacked, and those affected were cured by its use. We state this on the authority of physicians practicing at that time, and still engaged in the practice here.

Tax Gatherings.

This week the tax gatherings for this County begin, commencing at Orange Factory on Tuesday, (yesterday.) The Democratic candidates will accompany the Sheriff on his rounds but they will have nothing to rouse them since the Republicans have not found it convenient to furnish opposition. Like Strayhorn may each his maiden sword as elector, and Ike Young may try the temper of the people while Jo Davis is away.

The Campaign will hardly be said to begin with the tax gathering though they will be an introduction to it. Until the candidates for Congress or those for Governor get together there will be no warm work.

We hope our readers will bear in mind that we too, are on the campaign, and hope they will make it fruitful to us. Let all in arrears take pleasure in meeting us and bring up their friends to share their joy.

Burglar Arrested.

Dennis Haynes, alias Thompson, somewhat notorious in the criminal annals of Orange County, was arrested in Oxford a few days ago through the active exertions of A. W. Graham Esq. Dennis stands charged with burglary committed on the store of H. N. Brownsome month ago. Other parties connected with the crime were arrested at Graham, but then discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Dennis, the chief offender escaped and has been at large until his recent arrest.

It is hoped that the clue is found to many undetected robberies which have occured in this county during several years. Dennis is not without experience in the courts. He was tried some years ago and convicted of a burglary committed upon the store of D. C. Parks. He owes it to the friendship of Judge Tourgee that he did not then go to the Penitentiary.

Distribution of Documents.

We learn that radical documents are being showered in profusion upon a suffering community through the various post offices in this county, and we suppose through the State. Mr. Mason in his speech here made loud complaints that the Democrats were abusing mail facilities by doing the same thing. We were told at Chapel Hill that the late postmaster there acted on Mr. Mason's hint, and withheld documents forwarded by Mr. Davis to his constituents.

Both parties have a right to the use of the mail; neither can complain of the other for using it. We suggest to the State Executive Committee to emulate the activity of the Republicans, and furnish an antidote to the poison so freely distributed. The Democrats will furnish ten readers to one Republican.

THE GRAND SECRET OF BEAUTY.

Health. The secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome, nutritious food. This can never be done when the liver does not act its part. It is the great driving wheel in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole organization becomes deranged, and fever, dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, jaundice, bilious colic, kidney disease and general debility ensues. To restore the normal functions of the liver and impart that beauty, which always attends a healthy, robust constitution, DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are conscientiously recommended. They are designed solely for the disordered liver and the disease which it produces. They are not a cure-all, but in the cases mentioned they rarely ever fail to effect a cure.

Even a nine-penny calico can be made to look neat and tasty by using the "Domestic Fashions."

Hillsboro Tobacco Market.

During the past week receipts were larger than usual and sales were readily made at satisfactory prices. Working stock of all descriptions is in demand.

E. H. Pogue & Co. quote,

Dark Lugs	6 to 7 a 7 to 12½
Bright Lugs,	8½ to 20
Fillers,	9 to 13
Wrappers,	15 to 60

Bring in your tobacco.

A CAPTURED FLAG—FOR SALE OR BARTER.

We are in receipt of the following which we publish for the benefit of parties interested. The idea of selling a war trophy is something novel. Evidently the flag referred to came into the hands of the present possessor not through his own valor, otherwise the magnanimous heart which inspired courage to take it would unperceived above the ignoble idea of the sale of it. The craven spirit that bought or stole it takes advantage of the reverence for such mementoes to turn that sentiment to profit. But we imagine the ladies of Hamilton or the survivors of the Guards will not hesitate to snatch the hallowed relic out of such keeping, whatever be the cost:

POST OFFICE STATION L.T.
NEW YORK July 8th 1876.

COL. J. D. CAMERON
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I have a flag of the late Confederate army that was "presented by the Ladies to the Hamilton Guards"—(this we presume is the inscription on the side. Ed.) On the other side, on the blue field, is the seal of North Carolina. It was captured at Hatteras. If the Guards or Ladies think they would like to have the Flag, they can have the same by making it an object, as I am in want of funds. Yours,

CHARLES WALLACE.

☞ News and Sentinel will please publish the above letter.

RECORDER.

Radical Magistracy—What Might be Expected.

The *Wide Awake* tells us that a gang of burglars has just been discovered and arrested in Fayetteville who had depredated on an extensive scale for eleven years. No clue could be had and the goods stores and dwellings were robbed continuously, no discovery was made of the perpetrators until last week. The store of P. J. Billy was heavily robbed, and some careless disposal of the plunder led to the arrest of one of the parties, who, like the one, we think who turned states evidence, & exposed his confederates and their plans. The organization was bound by the most fearful oaths to secrecy, death being the penalty for betrayal of each other, and the oaths have been effectual to protect a system of crime for these eleven years. White men are implicated as being the receivers of stolen goods. Many arrests were made, and a trial was had before Justice Thornton. After a tedious fight before the court, in which the criminals were strenuously defended by W. A. Guthrie, the son of the Chairman of the Orange County Republican Executive Committee, Thornton bound them over to the next term of Cumberland Superior Court in the heavy bond of one hundred dollars, the security for the leader of the gang being a loose woman! No wonder that the *Wide Awake*, in his contempt of the rights and security of an outraged people, squints strongly towards Lynch law.

This same radical Justice Thornton is the man who married a negro woman which marriage was legalized by the radical convention of 1868.

Of such is the radical party.

THE INDIAN WAR.

St. Paul, July 21.—Dispatches from Bismarck confirm the killing of Sitting Bill, Crazy Horse and Black Moon, in the Custer fight.

Nearly all the Bucks are absent from Standing Rock camp They have undoubtedly joined the hostile Indians.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch dated Camp of the 5th Cavalry says, out of 2,300 Cheyennes belonging to the Red Cloud Agency all have gone North except about three hundred women and children.

There is a great scarcity of ammunition. The Indians have even offered as much as a pony for thirty rounds of cartridges.

About one hundred Indians were wounded in General Cook's fight on the Rosebud in June, and they are now distributed among friends at the Agency.

There is much mourning for the Indians from that Agency who were killed in that fight.

The Indians acknowledge the loss of 85 killed in Gen. Cook's fight, and of about 280 in General Custer's fight.

Red Cloud has armed and sent out a great many warriors to Sitting Bull, even taking rations of beef issued on the 10th from the women and children to supply these warriors with something to eat on their way North.

Out of the 13,000 Indians belonging to the Agency, there are 1,000 not present now, and the Agent is no longer able to deny that his Indians have mostly gone North to join Sitting Bull. Many were bound to go immediately after the sun dance of last June, but were restrained. After the news of Gen. Custer's defeat came to them they began leaving in large and small parties, until now the Cheyennes are nearly all gone, and almost the entire fighting strength of the Sioux.

The Post in White River Canon has been withdrawn as the mail contractors are unable to get through. We only carried to Fort Laramie to Red Cloud, and all the mails for troops there are sent in and out with [illegible].

When Gen. Merritt's command returns from its present move it will proceed at once to join Gen. Cook. It will consist of the entire cavalry—12 companies recruited to a good standard.

Prof. Moorman, resident Physician White Sulpher Springs. This best remedy I have ever used for Dyspepsia and indigestion is Dr. Wade's Liver Corrector.

The Raleigh News says: Ike Young the Radical candidate for Congress, in this District, says, "The only thing the Radicals have to do during the campaign is to lie like h—ll."

THOMASVILLE AND PHILADELPHIA SHOES

Large Stock---Must be Sold

AT

Popular Prices only

BY

CLAUD W. BROWN.

GROCERIES.

Large Stock of Shoes, Dry Goods, Hats, Hardward, Crockery and Notions.

To which special attention is invited at POPULAR PRICES at

Farmers' Hall.

CLAUD W. BROWN.

April 5.

DIED.

In this county on the 16th. inst. after a very protracted illness, James C. Monk. This young man was cut off in the bloom of life. It is indeed a sad affliction to his friends. He was a member of the Methodist Church and bore his sickness with untiring faith. He was a dutiful son and a kind brother. Weep not mother for your darling; remember thy loss is his eternal gain.

"Dearest one thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who did bereave us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

T. M. J.

In this town on Wednesday evening the 19th inst., his birthday, James Monroe, infant son of Jos. A. and E. A. Reese aged one year.

Notice---Taxes.

TAX-Payers are hereby notified that I will be present at the following times and places, and they are urgently requested to meet me and be ready to settle:

Orange Factory, Tuesday July 25th.
Mangum's Store, Wednesday July 26th.
Hall's Store, Thursday July 27th.
Cedar Grove, Friday July 28th.
White Cross, Tuesday August 1st.
Chapel Hill, Wednesday August 2nd.
Patterson's Mill, Thursday August 3rd.
Durham, Friday August 4th.
Hillsboro, Saturday August 5th.
Cate's, Tuesday August 8th.

Candidates will be present and address the people at each place.

THOMAS H. HUGHES,
July 12 tf w. Sheriff of Orange.

TALBOTT & SONS,

(Successors to TALBOTT & BROTHER.)

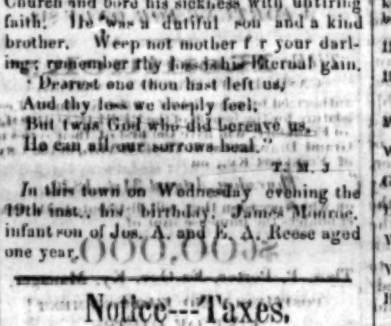
Shockoe Machine Works,

CORNER CARY AND 17th STS.,
RICHMOND, VA.

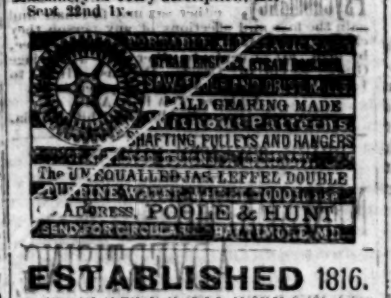
MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES.



CIRCULAR Saw and Grist Mills; Hydraulic Presses, and all kinds of Tobacco Fixtures, Wrought Iron Works, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description, &c.
Sept. 22nd 1y.



ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

63 North Howard St. BALTIMORE MD

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Would call special attention to their extensive Stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Hosiery the best assortment of Mourning Goods in the city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to $20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of the money.

Feb. 23 1y.

BERRY'S
Wool Carding Machine.

WE would call the attention of our numerous customers that our Machines will be in splendid order by the 20th of May, and under the valuable management of Mr. W. C. Brown will reach the standard their well established character, of doing the best work in the State.

Our Burring Machine renders the picking of wool by hand unnecessary and thereby saves a troublesome job to our customers.

Wool left with Kirkland & Co., James Webb, jr., or sent by Express to me at Hillsboro, will be carried free of charge to and from the place of deposit.

TERMS, 10 cents for washing; 12½ cents for mixed wool; or one fifth of the wool.

Orders for Horse Powers, Circular Saw Mills and Mill Gearing generally solicited.

Tobacco box plank always on hand.

JOHN BERRY.
June 28. 4t. Hillsboro, N. C.

☞ THE GREAT SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE STATE IS LEVY BRO'S. DRY GOODS STORE.

Millions of dollars have been saved through the low prices which they offer their goods at.

Consumers of Dry Goods should remember that LEVY BROTHERS' have done more to keep down the prices of GOODS than the combined efforts of all other stores.

They now offer—
Handsome Grenadines, with silk flowers, at 12½ cents per yard worth 25c.;
Black Grenadines at 12, 16⅔, 25, 30c. and up to the best manufactured, all at extremely low prices;
White and Colored Mexican Grenadines at 35 and 50c. per yard worth 50 and 60c.;
Wash Poplins at 10, 12½c. per yard worth 12½, 16⅔ and 25c.;
Ginghams at 10, 12½ and 16⅔c. per yard worth 12½, 16⅔ and 25c.;
Lace Striped Muslin at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c.;
White Corded Pique, 29 inches wide, at 12½c., worth 25c. per yard;
White Rust, and Ecru Pique at 16⅔c. worth 25c per yard;
Black Alpaccas at 25, 30, 35c, and up to the best manufactured, all to be sold at extraordinarily low prices;
Victoria Lawn at 12½, 16⅔, 20 and 25c per yard—the best ever offered at these prices;
Swiss Muslin at 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔c. and up to 50c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered;
White and Colored Tarlatans at all prices—some very low priced for covering picture-frames, gas-fixtures, &c.;
Hamburgh Net for Overskirts in all qualities;
Nottingham Lace Curtains at—a set for two windows;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 20, 25, 30c and up to $1 per yard—all very much below regular prices;
Marseilles Quilts at $3 and 4,50, reduced from $5 and $8;
Honey Comb Quilts, the largest size, at 85c. worth $1,50;
Crochet Quilts at $1,25 and $1,50 worth $2 and $3;
Window Shades of the latest styles at the lowest prices ever offered;
Curtain Cornices, Loops and Bands, in great variety;

READY MADE SUITS FOR LADIES.

The largest assortment ever offered (we are now supplied by five of the largest manufactories in New York);
Table Cloths, pure linen, two yards long, at $1—worth $1,50;
Table Damask, all pure linen, at 50, 60, 75c. $1 and $1,25 per yard—excellent goods for the price;
Fringed Napkins at 60c, 70c., $1 and $1,25 per dozen worth $1, 1,25 and 1,50;
Huckaback Towels at $1,25 1,50, 1,75, $2 and up to $9 per dozen;
Large Napkins at $1, 1,25, 1,50 and up to $6 per dozen—best goods ever offered for the money;
Linen Sheeting in all widths and qualities at bottom prices;
Sash Ribbons in great variety—all styles and qualities—from 20c. to $1,50 per yard;
Taffeta and Gros-Grain Ribbons, in all widths, colors and qualities;
Hamburgh Edgings and Insertings at 10, 15, 20, 25c and up to $3 per yard—in these goods you can make a saving of 50 per cent;
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs at 75c., $1, 1,25 and 1,50 per dozen—positive bargains;
Fans in great variety; also, a full assortment of FAN-CHAINS;
High Back Combs—the best assortment yet offered—from 20c. up to $1,25;
Wide Black Leather Belts of the latest styles;
Colgate's Soaps, Toilet Waters, Toilet Powder and Handkerchief Extracts;
Silk and Lace Ties and Scarfs in great variety, from the lowest prices up to the best manufactured;
Cotton Diaper at $1, 1,25 and $1,50 for a piece of ten yards worth $1,25, 1,75 and $2;
GENTLEMEN will find a full assortment of

Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Collars, Socks, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Studs, Sleeve and Collar Buttons and other furnishing Goods.

White and Colored Lisle-Thread and Silk Gloves, in all qualities;
Hosiery for men, women and children in great variety;
Linen Collars and Cuffs for Ladies and gentlemen—some new styles;
Muslin Neck Ruffles at 20, 30, 35 and 40c. per dozen worth double the money;
White and Red Check Matting at 25, 30, 35 40, 45 and 50c. per yard;
Table Oil Cloths, in great variety at reduced prices;
Satchels, Trunks, Valises, Lunch Baskets, and Shawl Straps;
Gentlemen Dress Shirts, of our own manufacture, made of Wamsutta Cotton and pure Irish Linen, at $2 and 1,25 each—the former price is without buttons and button holes, the latter is completely finished; has only to be laundried before wearing;
Good Note Paper at 5c. per ream; Envelopes at 50c, a box 3,25c;
Note Paper and Envelopes in Boxes at 15c, 20c, 25 and 30c a box.

Thousands of other bargains. Prompt attention given to orders. We have out one price, and that the lowest, and sell for cash only.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
july 5. RICHMOND, VA.

John H. Tyler & Co.,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise.

sept. 21 1y.

Dr. M. C. Cameron,

Dentist.

OFFICE over Hooker's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times, except when absent Professionally.

May 3. 1y.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY..... JULY 26, 1876.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 30 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square	3 months	$5	6 months	$8	12 months	$10
2 "	"	$10	6 "	$15	12 "	$25
3 "	"	$15	6 "	$20	12 "	$30
Half column	3 months	$25	6 mo.	$40	12 mo.	$75
column	3 months	$50	6 mo.	$90	12 mo.	$100

TURNIPS.

'Ruta baga' should be sown the first part of this month, if sown at all. We regard them as rather uncertain in our latitude, partly on account of difficulty of getting them up. The land must be thoroughly prepared, and gotten in very fine tilth. The drills should be opened twenty-eight inches apart, and well-rotted manure strewn in them, with a liberal hand (unless the ground is previously rich) or bone dust, or some one of the superphosphates—four hundred or five hundred pounds per acre. In England almost all the manure, or bone dust, or superphosphates, go on the turnip crop, which is eaten off by sheep, and then sowed to wheat and grass. The English, in this way, use much superphosphate and flour of bone. After the fertilizer, whichever it may be, is placed in the drill, lay with a double furrow, forming a slight ridge, which must be flattened with a light roller or rake, or a heavy barrel, as substitute for a roller. Sow on this ridge with a 'seeder' or by hand, having first opened a place for the seed, with some pointed implement, if the seeder is not used. One pint will drill an acre of land. It is advised by some, to soak the seed twenty-four hours before seeding in fish oil, and roll in plaster and ashes. We have never tried this. Preparation should now be made for sowing the other varities of turnips the first of next month. Prepare the land as for 'ruta bagas.' The 'White Norfolk' or 'Globe' and the 'Red Top' may very well be sown the last of July, if the preparation has been properly made. The Red Top, however should be sown rather later than the others, as it matures earlier and does not keep so well, particularly if it ripens too early. For 'salad,' the sowing is not until last of August or the first of September. The 'Seven Top' makes the most hardy salad turnip, but the quality is not so good; and the market-men prefer the 'Norfolk' or 'Globe' for that purpose, as being the most salable. They do not stand cold winters well, and require some protection. The 'Yellow Aberdeen' is a popular turnip for table or stock. On good land, with good cultivation, heavy crops of turnips may be made. The 'ruta baga' may be kept over for spring feeding, and the other turnips used for winter feeding.

Upon the appearance of the plant, while the dew is on it, sprinkle over it, every morning, a small quantity of soot or fine tobacco, or both combined, which will check the ravages of the turnip fly.

From the Planter and Farmer.

SHRINKAGE OF GRAIN.

It is said that corn loses one-fifth by drying, and wheat one-fourteenth. From this the estimate is made that it is more profitable to the farmer to sell unshelled corn in the fall at 75 cents than at $1 a bushel in the following summer, and that wheat at $1.25 in December is equal to $1.50 in the succeeding June. In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost, together with the shrinkage—there is little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than 33 per cent.

PREVENTION OF HOG CHOLERA.

A gentleman living near Jonesboro, Ills offers to eat every hog which takes the above disease after the following prevention shall have been faithfully tried: Dissolve one teaspoonful of saltpeter in warm water for each hog, and mix the solution with the slops; to be given twice a week. It will also cause the animals to shed and be generally healthy.

FARMER'S BOYS.

An intelligent and thrifty farmer says: 'But for the co-operation of my boys I should have failed. I worked hard, and so did they. The eldest is near twenty-one, and while other boys in the neighborhood have left home, mine have stuck to me when I most needed their services. I attributed this result to the fact that I have tried to make home pleasant for them. I have furnished them with attractive and useful reading; and when night comes, and the day's labor is ended, instead of running with other boys to the railway station and adjoining towns they gather around the lamp, and become absorbed in their books and papers.' Such is substantially the testimony of a farmer who has known how hard the struggle for a footing on free soil without a capital is, and how valuable and comparatively cheap are the aids which good reading brings to him.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* says: 'I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than rop in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or quaking ash as any other kind of posts. I base this on basswood posts, after they have set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seem to have no affect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others I will give you the receipt. Take boiled linseed oil and stir in it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot.

THINNING FRUIT.

Among my native trees was one which yielded a large crop of small apples, each alternate year. They were of a fine flavor but so small in size that they were worthless for marketing. To cause them to increase in size, I thinned out the small branches after the fruit had formed, taking on about half the fruit. On gathering the apples from this tree in the fall I found them nearly double the size of previous years, and about the usual quantity in bushels. I also found the tree blossomed abundantly the ensuing season, and by picking off about half the fruit, when about the size of gooseberries, the tree yields fruit every year.—*Maine Farmer.*

SOLID WEALTH!

$600,000 in GIFTS.

Grandest Scheme ever Presented to the Public!

A FORTUNE FOR ONLY $12.

THE Kentucky CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY

authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature for the benefit of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Frankfort, will have the first of their series of Grand Drawings at MAJOR HALL, in the City of Frankfort Ky., on

Thursday August 31st, 1876.

on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket holders the immense sum of

$600,000.

Thos. P. Porter, Ex-Gov. Ky. Manager.

POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT!

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand cash gift		$100,000
1 Grand cash gift		50,000
1 Grand cash gift		25,000
1 Grand cash gift		20,000
1 Grand cash gift		10,000
1 Grand cash gift		5,000
50 cash gifts of	$1,000	50,000
100 cash gifts of	500 each	50,000
100 cash gifts of	400 each	40,000
100 cash gifts of	300 each	30,000
200 cash gifts of	200 each	40,000
600 cash gifts of	100 each	60,000
10,000 cash gifts of	12 each	120,000
Total, 11,156 gifts. All cash		600,000

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $12; Halves, $6; Quarters $3; 9 Tickets, $100; 27½ Tickets $300; 46¾ Tickets, $500; 93½ Tickets, $1,000 100,000 Tickets at $12 each.

Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, Post Office Money order or Registered Letter, made payable to Kentucky Cash Distribution Company.

All communications connected with this distribution, and orders for Tickets, and applications of Agents to sell Tickets, should be addressed to HON. THOS. P. PORTER, General Manager, Frankfort Ky.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED

I will send a prescription (can be obtained at any drug store) that will speedily cure and warranted to entirely eradicate the desire for Tobacco. No humbug. Send for testimonials. Prescription with sample, 50 cts. Address O. S. JUDD, Spencerville, O.

$77 PER WEEK guaranteed to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT Free. Address P. O VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. GEO STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

Psychomancy, Or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art allows anyone, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dream-, Hints to Ladies, etc., 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T WILLIAM & Co. Publishers, Philadelphia.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING,

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 800 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published: Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. Book of 300 pages, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cents. Agate (inclosing price) to Superintendent of the Newspaper PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

☞ Every Advertiser Needs it

"GEISER."



Thresher, Cleaner and Bagger!

H M SMITH & CO.

RICHMOND, VA.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

WE offer this Machine as the Fatest Thresher and the Cleanest Cleaner now in the market.

For WHEAT and OATS it cannot be excelled. No farmer should buy a Thresher until they have written us or called upon some of our Agents for a Catalogue and Price List of the "GEISER."

We have also in stock the latest and best

Reapers and Mowers,

Wheel Rakes,

Hay Tedders,

Horse Powers,

Wheel Forks, &c.

☞ All Letters of Inquiry promptly answered,

H. M. SMITH & CO.

June 7. Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN AND Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., Successors to Chipman, Thomas & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No FEES in Advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner all rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all Litigation appearing to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., for pamphlet of 60 pages *Land Cases, Land Warrants, and Scrip.*

Contested Land Cases prosecuted before the U.S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private Land Claims, Mining and Pre-Emption Claims and Homestead cases attended to. Land Scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at 1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with Bounty Land warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & co., for pamphlet of Instruction.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & co., and a full reply, after examination; will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All Officers, Soldiers and Sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address GILMORE & CO. 629 F St., Washington, D. C.

1846. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1876.

THE HOME JOURNAL,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

Its leading departments comprise Editorials on topics of fresh interest; Brilliant Romances and Portraitures of American Life; Editorial Reviews of new events in the world of Belles-Lettres, Painting, Sculpture, Science, Music, and the Drama; Original Essays; Ample Excerpts from the best European Writers, Spicy Letters from Correspondents in all the great Capitals of the World; copious Extracts from New Books; and racy accounts of sayings, happenings and doings in the Beau Monde; containing the very freshest matters of interest in this country and in Europe—the whole completely mirroring the wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and sparkling gossip of the times.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscribers will receive The Home Journal for 1875

FREE OF POSTAGE.

The Home Journal alone, one year,	$3.
2 copies, one year,	$5.
6 " " "	$9.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

The Home Journal and any $4 periodical either Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, The Galaxy, Lippincott's Magazine, Appleton's Journal, Frank Leslie's Ladies Journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Blackwood's Magazine, Westminister Review, or any of the English Quarterlies republished here will be sent for $5 25 the full price being 7. St. Nicholas for $4 50; full rates 6 00. Littell's Living Age for $8 75; full price, $11.

Subscriptions will take date immediately, or at any time subscribers prefer. Address the proprietors and publishers,

MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park Place, New York.

SAM C. ROBERTSON. W. E. WILSON.

ROBERTSON & WILSON,

DEALERS IN

American & Italian Marble

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc.

Oct. 6. GREENSBORO, N. C.

PATENTS

Obtained, Best and Cheapest, by

Louis Bagger. & Co.,

Solicitors of Patents,

Offices, Federal Buildings,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Send stamp for printed pamphlet, containing complete instructions how to obtain Patents. july 21.

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 19th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte,	3.45 a m
" Air Line Junc'n	4.20 "
" Salisbury,	5.30 "
" Greensboro,	10.35 "
" Danville,	1.34 p m
" Burkeville,	3.01 "
" Dunlops,	3.41 "
Ar. at Richmond,	5.00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	3.30 a m
" Burkeville,	5.05 "
" Dunlop,	1.20 p m
" Danville,	1.42 "
" Greensboro,	6.54 "
" Salisbury,	8.28 "
" Air-Line Jc.	8.56 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	9.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	11.00 a. m.	Arr. 4 10 pm
" Co. Shops		
Arr. at Raleigh	2.49 p m	Ar. 11.05 "
Arr. at Goldsboro'	4.40 "	L've 8.30 am

STATIONS.	Accomodation Train.	
Leave Greensboro.	7.00 p m.	Arr. 8.40 a m
Arr. at Raleigh,	5.00 a m.	Ar. 7.20 p m
" at Goldsboro,	11.15 "	Le've 2.00 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	3.45 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	9.45 "
Leave Salem,	3.15 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.32 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.05 a. m. connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accomodation Train leaving Raleigh at 7.30 P M connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

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